THE DAILY GAZETTE:
PUBLISHED BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
Office, 84 and 86 Fifth Avenue.
F. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING.
T. P. HOUSTON, N. P. REED.
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS OF THE DAILY.
By mail, per year.....$8 00
Delivered by carriers, per week.....15 cts.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Spanish Consul Speaks—Greeley to Butler—More About St. Domingo Annexation—Custom House Broker in Trouble—Financial Messenger Robbed—Wants the Erie Road to "show up"—Fisk and Gould not to travel on Jersey Soil—Postoffice Decision—Quicksilver Mining Co.—Still Guarded—Press Club Dinner—Critical Condition of Mr. Richardson—The Spanish Fleet will Not Come.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 27, 1869.

The Spanish Consul here states that the Spanish Government had appropriated $5,000,000 for building six screw corvettes at New York, but it is doubtful if they would be built here now, the United States Government had treated them so badly. He also states that the Spanish Government did not own the thirty gunboats. They were the property of Mr. Delamater, though it was true money had been paid him. If the United States Government endeavored to prevent them from going to Cuba direct, and threw them on Delamater's hands, there were Englishmen who stood ready to buy them and who would undoubtedly sell them to the Spaniards. In regard to the coming of a Spanish fleet to this port, he said the ships came here with two objects in view: First, if the United States had not interfered, some of them would have brought crews, &c., for the boats, while others would have remained here for repairs. Second, if President Grant desires to favor a few hundred Cubans, and accord to them belligerent rights rather than continue in friendship and peace with over eighteen millions Spanish subjects, then the Spanish Minister would demand his passport and come on here and embark on one of the naval vessels and return to Spain. The coming of a Spanish fleet to this port meant no insult to our nation, but the American government had taken so many precautionary measures that it was but proper his government should do likewise.

Horace Greeley prints a letter this morning to Benjamin F. Butler asking him to place himself (Butler) promptly and heartily at the head of a movement looking to the instant and complete removal of all political disabilities whatever from any and every one who favors or shall favor the Fifteenth Amendment, and their prompt restoration to all the privileges of citizenship.

General Babcock was accompanied by General Ingalls on the steamer Albany for St. Domingo. General Babcock carried sealed instructions from the President directing him as to what course he should pursue in the pending negotiations with Baez's government. These instructions were not to be opened until the steamer should get to sea. Baez, of St. Domingo, has made propositions to submit the question of annexation to the votes of his people, and thus obtain a popular endorsement of the measure. This decision will not be rendered finally after the arrival at St. Domingo of Gens. Babcock and Ingalls. After the election, supposing the result to be in favor of annexation, Baez's commissioners will visit the United States and present their petitions to Congress for admission. The terms of admission will be the assumption of the debt of the republic, amounting to less than a million of dollars, and the purchase of the public buildings, forts, &c., of the State, which will amount to not more than a million of dollars.

John L. Barton, a custom house broker, was arrested yesterday on complaint of B. G. Jayne, an officer of the custom house. The charges against him are of suborning Moses W. Tourley, Edgar McCarr and A. W. Vanwinkle, holding the position of weighers, for making false returns of cargoes of coffee last year. Vanwinkle is a brother of the Ex-Senator from West Virginia. The case against them was abandoned upon their promises to give State evidence. The merchants engaged in returning false weights.

A messenger of the Mechanics Bank was robbed in Wall street yesterday of a large amount of drafts and several hundred dollars in money.

A dinner, given and furnished in by the ladies and gentlemen of the press, came off at Delmonico's this evening. One hundred and ninety-six seats were provided, and all were sold—the only unoccupied seats being those of the immediate friends of Albert D. Richardson. Oliver Johnson presided, and among those present were Horace Greeley, James Parton and wife, Samuel Bowles, Phebe Cary, Whitelaw Reid, Mary C. Ames, Miram Pollock, Josephine Pollard, P. T. Barnum, Theodore Tilton, D. G. Croly and wife, G. P. Putnam, G. W. Carlton, Edward D. Leon, and others. Mr. Reid stayed but a few moments, and Col. L. A. Knox, J. Henry Brown and Richard T. Colburn were absent in attendance on Mr. Richardson. The President-elect made a short speech, which took occasion to enforce the five minute rule. Mr. Greeley made a capital speech on country farming and city editing. A letter from T. W. Higginson, proposing the sentiment of "American Literature" was responded to by James Parton, who, in the course of his remarks, expressed the heartfelt wish of all present for the recovery of Mr. Richardson, which was decorously but emphatically applauded by all present. Speeches were also made by Mrs. Celia M. Burleigh, Mark M. Pomeroy, Mrs. Brosnan, W. O. Ormsbee, Theo. Tilton, D. G. Croly, Geo. Wakeman, Mrs. Jennie C. Croly, S. S. Packard, Horace R. Norton, and others, and poems were read by Phebe Carey, Josephine Pollard, Mary E. Tucker. A poem from Alice Cary was read by W. C. Lyman. The gathering was a very agreeable one, and did not break up until about eleven o'clock.

Mr. Richardson is quite easy this evening and has enjoyed some natural sleep, for the first time since he was wounded. The ball has not yet been extracted and will not be for the present, as it lies where it can do no harm. His condition, however, will, of course, be critical for some days, and his recovery depends largely upon perfect rest and quiet. No visitors are admitted to his room or the vicinity of the door, and his friends have united in a request to the public to keep away from him.

The suit of the Rogers Locomotive Works, of Patterson, N. Y., against the Erie Railway, convolves the question of violation of the charter of the road from the Legislature of that State. The complainants pray the Erie managers be compelled to show up the whole details of the management, in order to prove the legality of many questionable transactions. The defendants are cited to answer, before Chancellor Seabriske to answer, before Chancellor Seabriske to answer, before Chancellor Seabriske

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

MONDAY, NOV. 29, 1869.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 59½f.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 89⅞@89¼.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 124⅛.

IT IS the latest rumor from Washington, that the Supreme Court has not only not yet considered the question of the constitutionality of the legal-tender Act, but will not take up the subject at the present term.

THE PATERNAL character of the government of Japan may be judged from the fact that the Mikado has sent one of the princes of his empire to San Francisco to inquire into the welfare of the numerous Japanese emigrants who have settled in California.

A PAYING WELL has been struck by an oil operator in Cattaraugus county, N. Y., about ten miles from Olean. That county, and our own county of McKean present, it is said, very promising surface indications, which the discovery above spoken of goes far to support.

SENSATIONAL New York journals, of the *Tribune* type, announce the probable arrival of the Albany at Samana Bay, with Senator Cole and Mr. O'Sullivan, Commissioners of the President to San Domingo, as passengers. As those gentlemen were in Washington all of last week, we must infer that the element of strict accuracy as to points of fact is not essential to metropolitan journalism.

IT IS STATED that the President has expressed himself as decidedly opposed to the renewal of the treaty of reciprocity with Canada, and we think the statement well founded. In Canada parties are divided on this question. The Tories, or those who desire to perpetuate the British rule, are warm advocates of the renewal of that treaty, while the Liberals, or those who favor annexation, do not wish for a renewal of the treaty. We think the people of the United States, the President among them, will agree with the Liberals, and say, "If you want to trade with us without restriction, come in." Why should we and the Canadians be one people commercially and two politically?

A CORRESPONDENT of the Zanesville *Courier* mourns the likelihood that the railway from Orrville to Millersburgh is to be extended to Mt. Vernon, instead of down the Muskingum valley. Had Zanesville taken a tithe of the active interest just shown by Mt. Vernon, in securing the control of that enterprise, she would not only have secured her own connection with the Pan Handle, at Dresden, long ere this, but the filling of the thirty-eight mile gap thence to Millersburgh would have followed, almost as a matter of course. They *talk* in one community, but *do* in another, and each seems to rely upon its best hold. That's what's the matter! Even now, if these tactics were reversed, the Zanesville Jeremiah might discover more than one gleam of comfort, in the possibilities of the future.

IN OFFICIAL QUARTERS, at Washington, the income-tax is regarded as one of the most equitable forms for the collection of our internal revenues. If the matter be referred to at all in the reports to be soon laid before Congress, its retention will certainly be recommended; and, perhaps with some modifications, will be agreed to. Whether the limit of exemption shall be increased to $2,000, as advised by the revenue-officers of Illinois, or whether the present limit be retained, and the tax reduced from five to three per cent. upon the excess of returns, are the questions to which discussion is likely to be confined, with results upon which it would be idle to speculate now. Upon a proposition to bring down the range of internal taxation, at the earliest day possible, to incomes, tobacco and spirits alone, remitting all the present forms of excise from other taxable articles in the schedule, we shall be prepared to see Congress very generally agreed.

IT IS STATED on authority that cannot be disputed, that over two hundred New York merchants are implicated in frauds upon the revenue by means of false invoices during the administration of President JOHNSON. Investigations are going forward, and for the present the names of the guilty parties are withheld from the public.

There is some talk that these discovered scoundrels, who are guilty of both fraud and perjury, will be allowed to slip out by making good the amount out of which they would have wronged the government had they not been detected. What is this but compounding felony? And we would like to know where any officers of the law or of the customs find authority to make any such compromises? No worse form of villainy is practiced, or one which is more injurious to the public interests, or more demoralizing to public and private character, than this too common one of false invoices. We trust that sharp and severe punishment will be visited upon every man clearly convicted of this double crime, no matter what his social position may be. Poor scoundrels and petty thieves are sharply dealt with; why then should those whose misdeeds are tenfold more atrocious and injurious be more tenderly dealt with?

THE SPANISH GUN-BOATS will be released. The legal proceedings for their detention must rest upon legal grounds. It is only the Peruvian objection to their release which appears upon the record. Since our Government has official evidence, supplied to it nearly a year since by the Peruvian authorities, that a state of war was not then existing between Peru and Spain, and no such evidence of any subsequent re-opening of hostilities, this proof will be offered at the hearing, and be decisive of the case. The Federal Courts, in these international questions, can recognize no other political relations than such as may have the official sanction of the Executive and legislative departments of the Government. A state of war actively existing between two foreign powers, but of which no official notice has been given, by either party thereto, to the American Government, is a matter of fact entirely beyond the cognizance of Federal tribunals. The courts are governed by the record as it stands in the archives of our State department. It is evident, therefore, that the libel, in the interests of Peru, cannot be sustained against these vessels.

No suggestion, in the interests of the Cuban revolt, or evidence of the existence of that revolt as a matter of fact, can be entertained by a Federal Court. Neither Congress nor the Executive have yet recognized the faintest shadow of a claim for a Cuban nationality, and the Court must be governed accordingly. It cannot itself be first to recognize an international status which has not yet been admitted by either the treaty or the law-making powers.

Nor need such a recognition, from either of these branches of the Government, be looked for in time to affect the case now pending at New York. Neither the President nor the Senate are prepared to commit themselves so unwisely. A joint resolution, bolstering up the Cuban cause, will be sprung upon the House very early in the session, and may pass that body. But that will be the end of it: the Senate will follow last winter's wise precedent, and send that bit of buncombe indefinitely to the table.

With the release and departure of these Spanish vessels, will open the final chapter of the Cuban insurrection. That island will be surrounded by a fleet of guarda-costas, effectually cutting off the men and material sent out by our filibustering sympathizers. Without these supplies, we have the solemn assurances of "General Jordan" himself, that the revolt will be speedily suppressed, and then that exemplary warrior, if he can get away from Cuban soil, will be at liberty to return to his native land, to settle his own little private account as a defaulter to our Treasury.

PLAYED OUT.

The Gould receivership of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway will terminate on the 1st of January next, the present incumbent then giving place to Judge Hitchcock, of Painesville. We do not understand that the arrangement takes an earlier effect. It is understood that all the parties to the recent hearing at Akron were in favor of giving to Mr. Gould a little time to turn himself about in, to prepare for the accounts to be then taken. None of the counsel seem to have been disposed to take the responsibility of driving the Gould party sharply to the wall. It is not improbable that, with more than one of the interests represented at Akron, there survives a hope of being able to make private terms with the Erie clique, inside of other competition. Before the same court, a petition is pending for the foreclosure and sale of the road under its defaulted mortgages. This petition will be heard, and perhaps finally adjudicated, on the 24th of January. The interval of time will be busily employed, by all concerned, in negotiations looking to the future control of the reorganized concern. How far the Erie clique may succeed in arranging terms favorable for themselves will depend upon circumstances. The general impression, at Akron on Saturday, sustained the public conviction elsewhere, that the Gould and Fisk party is permanently "played out," as a filibustering element in the railway world.

THE ONLY WAY TO PAY A DEBT.

Lower and lower, day by day, sinks the premium on gold. The supply is in excess of the demand, and speculation has been beaten out of the market. For this gold there is no foreign demand; our exports of material products supply already all the needful foreign exchange, and, when the new crop of cotton begins to go forward, the supply will be so largely in excess of the current demands to meet maturing debts on importations, that it will take gold from Europe to meet the balance of trade in our favor. In January, the Treasury will also pay out $25,000,000 in gold interest. During the winter and spring, we shall find that the South has made a cotton crop of 3,000,000 bales, and every bale worth $100. Nearly one-half of this cotton will go abroad, netting us nearly, if not quite $150,000,000. Instead of the bullion-current setting against us, it promises to be steadily and strongly in our favor. The advocates of specie resumption regard it as almost Providentially in our interests that the South should supply, at this juncture, an element of such material value, for the repair of the financial mischiefs which originated in her political errors.

Resumption may need to be deferred for a while longer, but it is clear that the day of a high gold-premium has gone by. Our paper promises to pay are appreciating in value, day by day, and will be soon made worth their face, not through the virtue of any *coup de finance*, but simply because, day by day, we are gaining in our ability to pay our debts, as we have promised, out of the swelling resources of our material wealth. Nations, like individuals, are made solvent by their earnings and their savings. We are now learning that lesson, with the most gratifying success.

CUBAN INCENDIARIES

That the cause of the insurgents of Cuba is becoming desperate, they have themselves proved; for they seem to have thrown away the sword and grasped the torch. When men professing to be struggling for liberty transform themselves from soldiers to incendiaries, they must look for sympathizers to a world worse than this of ours, bad as it is.

It cannot be urged in extenuation that the late acts of incendiarism were committed by bands of lawless and irresponsible marauders, for we have the order of *Quesada*, the chief of the insurrectionary party, and Commander-in-Chief of its armed men—it would be absurd to say armies—to burn the town of Guaimero. Here it is: "Immediately you will burn the town you command, so that one stone does not remain upon the other. You will have enough tar and rum as combustibles. Inform the families in the town *two hours* previous to commencing work. *Patria y Libertad.* QUESADA."

The condition of Cuba under Spanish rule has been a hard one in time past, at least it has been heavily taxed and subjected to severe commercial and political restrictions; but no man who wishes well to the human race would desire to see such a wretch as the author of the above ferocious order get the control there. There are people so morally degraded as to be fit for nothing but despotic rule, and this Cuban chief has done what he could to convince the world that he and his followers are of them.

This destruction of the town of Guaimero is but one of many similar atrocities. Plantation after plantation has been laid waste by the torch of the incendiary, and the many acts of barbarous cruelty have disgraced the name of liberty. "*Patria y Libertad!*" (Country and Liberty) exclaims the insurgent chief at the close of his ferocious order, bringing to mind the exclamation of a French lady on her way to the scaffold, "O Liberty! what crimes are committed in thy name!"

It is very remarkable that so many people fling out their sympathies without check to any set of wretches who may take it into their heads to raise the standard of revolt in the name of Liberty. Even our slaveholding rebels, who did not disguise the fact that they were fighting for the perpetuation of slavery, prated of liberty and independence, and found plenty of sympathisers on both sides of the water. It would be wiser to look a little more narrowly into the kind of Liberty these fellows in Cuba are fighting for, so far as they are fighting at all, which is very little.

Coal and Iron—Virginia and West Virginia.

The iron deposits in Virginia and West Virginia are equal to, if not more extensive than those in Pennsylvania. Along the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad are found inexhaustible deposits of superior iron ore. From Stanton, Va., to the White Sulphur Springs in West Virginia, a distance of 100 miles, there are very large quantities of valuable iron ore. Also along the line of the James River canal, west of Lynchburg, is found superior iron ore in great abundance. In fact, the entire range of the Allegheny Mountains in both Virginia and West Virginia, extending 350 miles, from Maryland to Tennessee, are filled with iron ore in quality and quantity equal to the most valuable deposits found in Pennsylvania, the largest quantities being found east of the main Alleghany range of Mountains, and west of the Blue Ridge.

West of this vast area of iron ore deposits is to be found the Appalachian coal field of West Virginia, which, in extent, is greater than the coal fields of Pennsylvania. For the coal field of West Virginia is estimated to contain 15,000 square miles, while that of Pennsylvania is estimated to contain 12,656 square miles. The coal area of Great Britain is estimated to be 11,859 square miles.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad and the James River and Kanawha Canal (when completed to the Ohio River) will pass through the very heart and center of the coal and iron deposits of Virginia and West Virginia. These improvements will pass through the New River Valley and the Great Kanawha Valley to the Ohio River, a distance of 200 miles, cutting at right angles the most extensive deposits of cannel splint, and bituminous coal known in the world. Coal remarkable for its superiority in generating steam, in smelting iron ore, and in making gas, and unsurpassed as fuel.

Thus in Virginia and West Virginia, and especially along the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and the line of the James River and Kanawha Canal, are to be found in great abundance and of superior quality, two great elements of a nation's wealth—*coal and iron.*

Not long since Mr. Gladstone, in a speech delivered in the English Parliament, said the commercial prosperity of Great Britain over all other countries was attributable chiefly to her coal deposits and their location near iron ore—that coal and iron ore in close proximity to each other constituted the substratum of England's commercial prosperity.

The same may be said of Pennsylvania. It is the development of the coal and iron of that State that constitutes the basis of its wealth and power. And what has been done in Pennsylvania may be done in Virginia and West Virginia, and even to a greater degree. For the deposits of coal and iron are more numerous and varied, and more favorably located for a thorough development by means of Virginia's central water line and railway uniting the Great West with the Atlantic seaboard.

Pennsylvania capitalists have already commenced investing in this coal and iron region. In the past few weeks Hiester Clymer, W. Firmstone, and others of Pennsylvania have bought very large tracts of iron land in Alleghany county, Va., near both the canal and railroad.

The Importance of Trees.

If the theory of denudation is correct, of which there seems to be little doubt, and if the plains of Northern India are really becoming bare, of which there is considerable evidence, the evil, unless checked, may go very far. We have no wish to speak absolutely upon a subject which requires much more inquiry, but we think there is a strong and not unprecedent probability that the stripping of a country is most injurious to its prosperity, and may, under certain circumstances prove absolutely fatal; may, to speak broadly, change it into a useless desert, to be revived, if at all, only by costly works of artificial irrigation. It is nearly certain that the desolation of Numidia, once a granary, now a desert, is due to the wilful destruction of the trees by the barbarians; that the Babylonian plain has been desolated by the same cause, and the Punjaub was, when we conquered it, rapidly becoming a desert. The trees had been cut by successive devastators, Runjeet Singh himself being the worst, until the Kingdom was bare to the hand, and Lord Hardinge was compelled to undertake planting as a political duty. The desolation of Judea, once so thoroughly cultivated, is in all probability due to the same cause; and the Arabs, of all the ancient races the one which best keeps its traditions, so dread it, that for fifteen years to spare the trees has been the one "international" law of the tribes, and the relation of Mahommed's conduct in twice breaking that law is always accompanied with an excuse. The French begin to attribute the increased sterility of their southern provinces to the same cause, which is felt, though in a less degree, in Lombardy, and, above all, in Spain, where, the *Times* is accurately informed, rapid and systematic felling is destroying all chance of a future agriculture. No industry can stand against a certainty of "drought" in the tropical sense, that is, of a total loss of crops once in every three years; and as the progress goes on, the proportion will become much greater than that.

Southern Railway Connections.

A Ripley correspondent of the Ohio *State Journal* has this to say about the prospect of a new southern railroad, which Pittsburgh is probably interested in knowing about:

The necessary papers for the incorporation of the road leading from Washington, Fayette county, to Aberdeen, Brown county, have been prepared, and subscriptions are being taken up along the line. There can be no doubt but that the stock will be readily taken. The line passes through a rich country, is of easy grades, and in the event of the completion of the road, cannot fail of being one of considerable travel and trade. The towns of Washington, Hillsborough and Ripley, through which it passes, are all flourishing places and do a vast amount of business.

In anticipation of the road being built from Newark to Aberdeen to connect with the South at Maysville, it is stated that Pittsburgh has subscribed a quarter of a million dollars, with the avowed purpose to leave Columbus to the left. The cattle shipments for the Eastern markets will be no small matter. With a view to this it is also stated that the largest pens in the world are being erected there.

That a Southern connection is going to be made is beyond a doubt. The proposed line from Aberdeen to Washington is the most practicable, the shortest and best in every respect. The advantages are all in its favor. Although specifying its termination at Washington, the name, under the incorporation, will be the Columbus and Aberdeen Road—thus looking to its extension to that city. The citizens all along the line from Aberdeen to Washington are determined to have the road, and will be present at the sale of the Zanesville road on the 1st of December, with a showing that will win.

Monument at Girard College.

A beautiful monument, erected at Girard College, Philadelphia, to the memory of deceased graduates of the institution, who fell during the late rebellion, was dedicated on Wednesday with interesting ceremonies. The monument consists of a base of granite, a die, and a Grecian canopy, supported by four pillars of Cleveland sandstone. Beneath the canopy and resting upon a die, is a life-like statue, in Italian marble, of a volunteer at parade rest. The entire structure is twenty-four feet high and ten feet square at the base. The four sides of the pediment are highly embellished with designs of the coat of arms of Pennsylvania, Science, Literature, and the emblems of war. On all the sides of the base are marble shields, on which are the following inscriptions:

"Especially I desire that by every proper means a pure attachment to our republican institutions shall be formed and fostered in the minds of the scholars. *Will of Stephen Girard.* Erected A. D. 1869, to perpetuate the memory and record the service of pupils of this College who, in the then recent contest for the preservation of the American Union, died that their country might live. Fortunati omnes nulla dies unquam memori vos eximet ævo."

Then follow the names of the deceased graduates, nineteen in number.

OHIO papers are again urging the purchase of the St. Clair papers by the State. Mr. H. St. Clair Graham, the present owner, brought them to Cincinnati, advertised them for sale, and declined to give the State the refusal of them, whereupon, at the instance of a descendant of St. Clair, the Superior Court of Cincinnati granted an injunction restraining Graham from selling them, and appointing the Sheriff of Hamilton county receiver to hold the papers until further proceedings should be had.

UNSKILLFUL TEMPER.

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

One would think that there could be no end to the resources of anger. Men use it in so squandering a way that one is surprised that the stock does not run out. But even this wastefulness of the precious commodity is not so censurable as the want of skill and good taste with which it is employed.

It is not economized. It is not put to good purposes. It is squandered. It is not skillfully shot out, as a marksman shoots at a target. Indeed, men show clearly enough that they do not know the value of anger. A good article of anger is worth far more than Hazard's or Dupont's best powder, and ought to be used with an economy at least equal to that of the sportsman, who never burns powder needlessly. What should be thought of a sportsman who should go on firing his gun out of the window, without aim, in a general and universal way? Or what of one who should go about the yard, the garden, exploding his gun every hour into the air, hitting nothing? Yet so do men let off the precious force of temper—the invaluable treasure of anger.

Is anger a virtue? Certainly. Or why should it have been said, "*Be* angry, and sin not?" One who cannot be angry can hardly be virtuous. "Abhor that which is evil, and cleave to that which is good," is a complete account of moral existence. That love of good is to be suspected which has no hatred of evil behind it. Like a coin, Virtue should have love of good on one side, and hatred of evil on the other.

Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, used to say that he was never sure of a boy until he found that he *hated* wickedness. It is for this that anger is given us. It is not a pop gun for amusement, or a Chinese cracker for holiday use. It is a weapon carried about the person, in dangerous times, to defend one's life and honor with. It should be used sparingly, and then always with an *aim*.

We have seen sportsmen, young and green, who carried their gun cocked, so that in getting over a fence, or pushing through a bracket, they were liable to have it discharged unawares. Just so we see men carry their tempers. They are fired off *for* them, and even upon them.

But a man's temper should be like the trigger of a Western rifle. There are two triggers. Until the forward one is drawn, the other is useless. But as soon as the forward one is drawn, the second one is *set* so delicately that the touch of a hair will discharge the piece.

Men should have a guard trigger to their tempers. No matter how easily you go off when the time comes for it. But every man's temper should be so arranged as to remain firm until he *sets it*, on purpose, and takes aim. And when he has fired, he should, like a gun, be fired all over, and all through, so that nothing is left to go off till it is loaded again!—*New York Ledger.*

The Only Female Mason.

The Hon. Elizabeth St. Ledger was the only female who was ever initiated into the mystery of Freemasonry. She has had two degrees—the first and second—conferred upon her. As it may be interesting to the general reader, we give the story as to how Miss St. Ledger obtained this honor, premising that the information comes from the Princess Doneralie, Miss St. Ledger's father, a very zealous Mason, held a warrant and occasionally opened lodge at Doneralie House, his sons and some intimate friends assisting; and it is said that never were Masonic duties more vigorously performed than by the brethren of No. 150, the number of their warrant.

It appears that previous to the initiation of a gentleman to the first degree of Masonry, Miss St. Ledger, who was a young girl, happened to be in an apartment adjoining the room generally used as a lodge-room, but whether the young lady was there by design or merely accident, we cannot confidently state. The room at the time was undergoing some alteration; among other things, the wall was considerably reduced in one part, for the purpose of making a saloon. The young lady having heard the voices of Freemasons, and being incited by the curiosity natural to all to see this great mystery so long and so secretly locked up from the public view, had the courage to pick a brick from the wall with her scissors, and thus witness the two first steps of the ceremony.

Curiosity gratified, fear at once took possession of her mind, and those who understand the passage in Dante will feel the ficelity of any person must be who could unlawfully behold that ceremony; let them judge what were the feelings of a young girl under such extraordinary circumstances. There was no mode of escape, except through the very room where the concluding part of the second step was still being solemnized at the far end, and the room was a very large one. Miss St. Ledger had resolution enough to attempt her escape in that way, and with light and trembling steps boldly along unobserved, laid her hand on the handle of the door and opened it, but before her stood, to her dismay, a grim tiler with his long sword unsheathed.

A shriek that pierced through the apartments alarmed the members of the lodge, who, all rushing to the door, and finding that Miss St. Ledger had been in the room during the ceremony, resolved, it is said, in the paroxysm of their rage, to put the fair spectator to death; but at the moving and earnest supplication of her youngest brother, her life was spared, on condition of her going through the two remaining steps of the solemn ceremony she had unlawfully witnessed. This she consented to, and they conducted the beautiful and terrified young lady through those trials which are sometimes more than enough for masculine resolution, little thinking they were taking into the bosom of their craft a member that would reflect a luster on the annals of Masonry.

Miss St. Ledger was a cousin to Gen. Antony St. Ledger, who instituted the interesting race, and celebrated Doncaster St. Ledger stakes. Eventually she married Richard Aldworth, Esq., of Newmarket, a member of a highly honorable and ancient family. Whenever a benefit was given at any of the theaters in Dublin or Cork, for the Masonic Female Orphan Asylum, Mrs. Aldworth walked at the head of the Freemasons, with her apron and other insigna of Freemasonry, and sat in the front row of the stage box. The house was always crowded on these occasions. The portrait of this estimable woman is in the lodge-room of almost every lodge in Ireland.

THE WINNIPEG REBELLION.—The Red River settlement in the Hudson Bay Territory has recently been transferred to the Dominion of Canada, and constituted into the Province of Winnipeg with a Governor and Council. The inhabitants, about 15,000 to 20,000 in number, notincluding the Indians, have, however, resisted this new jurisdiction, and on the approach of Governor McDougall turned out under arms and now hold all the roads in that wild region, so that he can not enter on the duties of his office. The rebellious people of the Red River settlement demand of the Dominion of Canada certain guarantees before becoming incorporated with that Government. Among them are: 1st. The right to elect their own Legislature. 2d. The Legislature to have the power to pass all laws of a local nature, by a two thirds vote, over the veto of the Executive. 3d. A free homestead and pre-emption law similar to that of the United States. 4th. A portion of the public land to be set apart for the support of schools and the construction of roads and bridges. 5th. Treaties with the several tribes of Indians calculated to secure peace and quiet on the frontier.

A SINGULAR case has arisen under the law of the last Congress striking the word white from all laws relating to the District of Columbia. The Rev. J. Sella Martin, pastor of a colored Presbyterian Society in Washington, obtained not long ago an order for the admission of his daughter to the New Franklin school. The daughter is a handsome blonde, the father being a light mulatto, and the mother being so white that no trace of negro blood is noticed in her face. The daughter took the positions assigned her in the classes, and for some time it was not discovered that she belonged to the negro race. Upon the facts coming to the attention of the teacher, the girl was refused admission to the classes, and although she attended regularly instruction was denied her. The father appealed to the Mayor, and the latter has called upon the Superintendent of Schools, to see to it that the girl is protected, and treated as other scholars, or that new teachers be found. Mr. Martin asserted that there were three other children of the colored race in daily attendance at the school, but the teachers, after diligent search, have failed to discover them.

EXCELSIOR.

IN PIGEON ENGLISH.

That nighter he come chop chop
One young man walker, no can stop;
Coin maskee, no maskee,
He got flag, chop flying welly quick, see—
Topside Galah!

He too muchee sorry; one piecee eye
Lookee sharp—so fashion—alla same mi;
He talkee largee, talkee strongy,
Too muchee cunin; alla same going
Topside Galah!

Inside any house he can see light,
Any piecee loon got fire all right;
He look see plenty lo more high,
Inside he most? Be plenty, eye
Topside Galah!

"No can walkee!" olo man speakee he;
"Bimeby litle come, no can see;
Hab got water, welly wide see"—
Maskee, mi must go topside—
Topside Galah!

"Man-man," one galo talkee he
"What for you go topside look-see?"
"Nother time," he makee plenty cly,
Maskee, alla beam walkee plenty high—
Topside Galah!

"Take caree that opium thee, young man,
Take care that here," he no man can.
That double chin, that be good night;
He talkee, "mi can go all right!"
Topside Galah!

Jose pig'n man chop chop begin,
Morning town hab Jesus Christ sendin,
No see any man, he plenty fear,
Cause one man talkee, he can hear—
Topside Galah!

Young man makee die; one large ee dog see
Too muchee bobbery; sindee he,
Hand too muchee coin, inside can stop—
Alla same piecee flag, alla same chop—
Topside Galah!

THE lawyers, and that means the great body of Congress, and the leaders of parties are earnestly discussing the appointment by the President for the vacancy in the old Supreme Court, made by the death of Justice Wayne, of Georgia, and the nine judges for the nine circuits provided for in the act of Congress which takes effect on the 1st of December. The retirement of Justice Grier is again rumored, which would necessitate two new men on the old bench. No former Executive has been called upon to discharge a duty more solemn. The gravity of the questions that have been passed in review by the Supreme Court, some, indeed most of which await decision, and the new and dangerous assumptions set up by the majority of that body, will require tried capacity as lawyers and as patriots in new judges. The President will have the whole bar of the nation from which to choose.

DR. KEYSER

May be consulted every day until 1 o'clock P. M. at his Great Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street, and from 4 to 6 and 7 to 9 at night.

Deafness,
Discharge
from the Ears,
Polypus,
Buzzing and
Singing Noises
in the head,
Diseases of
the Eye,
Blindness,
Catarrh
of the Head,
Laryngitis,
Rachitis,
Bronchitis,
Asthma, and
Consumption,
as well as Diseases
of the Heart and
the Digestive
Apparatus,
Nererosis,
Ulcerated Limbs,
Tan Morphew,
Scrofula,
and the various
Diseases of
the Skin and Hair.

Dr. KEYSER would respectfully invite those who have failed to get Relief from other sources to inquire into his mode of treatment.

WE LIVE IN THREE CLIMATES.

In this country we have at different seasons of the year, the long ranges of three climates. Our Springs and Autumns have a softness and mildness that belong only to the Temperate Zones, our Mid-summers are torrid, and our Mid winters almost arctic in their frigidity. These changes, involving a variation of from ninety to one hundred degrees of Fahrenheit during the year, are upon the whole conducive to health and long life, but they tend to entail upon us some distressing complaints which can only be escaped by the exercise of due care and the use of a proper antidote when the system is predisposed to contract them. The chief and most fatal of these disorders is dyspepsia, once supposed to be incurable, but which since the introduction of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, now about twenty years ago, has proved to be a perfectly manageable disease.

In the spring and Fall, but more especially in the Fall, the symptoms of dyspepsia are generally manifested. The gradual diminution of the animal fluids under the burning sun of Summer, is apt to leave the stomach weak and indolent and incompetent to the task of perfect digestion. It requires a tonic which will rouse it from its lazy and torpid condition. Intemperate without irritating or inflaming it. This tonic has been provided in the wonderful vegetable preparation which is recognized as a great specific, all the old palliatives formerly prescribed by physicians, under the false idea that the disorder could be relieved. The one remedy HOSTETTER'S BITTERS in all the varieties of dyspepsia, is for chronic, has effectually exploded this fallacy, and it is now recommended as a specific for indigestion by some of the most eminent members of the medical profession.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of the PENNSYLVANIA WOOD PRESERVING CO. will be held at No. 134 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, December 1st, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

WM. F. ALLEN, Clerk.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO., 98 Water Street, PITTSBURGH, November 23, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the past six months.

Payable free of Government Tax on and after the 30th inst.

JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO., 98 Water Street, PITTSBURGH, November 27, 1869.

AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 98 Water street, on TUESDAY, December 7th, 1869, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

JOHN H. CLANEY, Secretary.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, November 18th, 1869.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD ANNUAL MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the Company for the year, will be held at their Office, on the 4th and 5th floors of the Leader building, Fifth street, Pittsburgh, on FIRST MONDAY, SIXTH DAY OF DECEMBER NEXT, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JOHN B. PAGE, JR., Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHAT MORE ACCEPTABLE Christmas present to a loving wife, mother or sister than a Policy of Life Insurance in

THE PENN MUTUAL
Life Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Only Truly Mutual Company in the City or State.

ACCUMULATED CAPITAL.....$2,500,000
After paying losses to the am't of $1,200,000

There is a special advantage in taking out a policy now, as those who get their policies before January 1st will have the benefit of the 5 per cent. dividend of January next.

JOSEPH S. TRAVELLI, Agent,
OFFICE—37 FIFTH AVENUE,
2d Floor, Room No. 3.

BACK FROM NEW YORK with a large stock of
GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
WATCHES, GOLD CHAINS, FINE JEWELRY, FANCY GOODS, &c.,
In every variety, just received and for the Holidays, at
WATTLES & SHEAFER,
101 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield street.
All kinds of Hair Jewelry made to order.

DIARIES.
1870. 1870.
COUNTING HOUSE AND POCKET,
FOR SALE BY
W. S. HAVEN & CO.,
Corner Wood Street and Third Avenue.

WRINGERS.
THE UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER
Is the best in use. For sale, wholesale or retail, at Nos. 26 and 28 Sixth street, by
J. & H. PHILLIPS.
Wringers of all kinds repaired on short notice.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

At 12 1-2c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, extra good.
At 12 1-2c., 4-4 Unbleached Muslin, extra Heavy.
At 12 1-2c., Dark Delaines.
At 18 3-4c., Striped Poplins, an extra bargain.
At 25c., Double Width Black and Colored Poplins.
At 18 3-4c., All-Wool Scarlet Flannel.
At 22c., Heavy Barred Flannel.
At 25c., Heavy Bar'd Twilled Flannel.
At 12 1-2c., Plaid Flanuel.
At 87 1-2c., Black Waterproof Cloth.
At $1.00, Black Waterproof Cloth.
At $1.00 Brown Waterproof Cloth.
At $2.50, Gray Blankets.
At $3.00 a pair, Gray Blankets, extra size and weight.
At $3.00 a pair, White Blankets.
At $4.00 a pair, White Blankets, extra size and weight.

AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

A LIMITED AMOUNT
OF THE
7-40 GOLD BONDS,

Of the CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD are offered for sale by Messrs. W. BAILEY LANG & CO., Merchants, 54 Cliff Street, New York.

They are $1,000 Bonds, issued upon a Railroad nearly one-half completed, starting from Chicago and traversing a country unsurpassed by any in the first essentials of a large and profitable business.

They are secured by FIRST MORTGAGE on 140 miles of this first-class road, its outfit and all present and future acquired property of the Company.

They bear a high rate of interest for a long period of time—7 per cent. gold for 40 years—and a small ratio to the cash value of the Realty upon which they are issued.

They create an interest liability of the Company of only $1,246 PER MILE, or less than one-third that of some great roads of the country whose Bonds have ranked very high.

These facts, added to the safe-guards thrown around each and every Bond, combine to render these, UNEQUALLED SECURITIES, and really the most desirable in the market for investment.

Price 95 and accrued interest in currency, the right being reserved to advance upon due notice.

Pamphlets, with maps and full detail, sent free on application to our Agents in Pittsburgh,

S. M'CLEAN & CO.,
75 FOURTH AVENUE.

Having personally examined this entire line of road, finished and projected, as well as the country through which it runs, we offer these Bonds with every confidence in their full worth and soundness.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.,
Agents for the Sale of the Bonds.

CARBOLIC SALVE.

The important discovery of the CARBOLIC ACID as a CLEANSING, PURIFYING, and HEALING Agent is one of the most remarkable results of modern medical research. During the late civil war it was extensively used in the Hospitals, and was found to be not only a thorough disinfectant, but also the most wonderful and speedy HEALING REMEDY ever known.

It is now presented in a scientific combination with other soothing and healing agencies, in the form of a SALVE; and, having been already used in numberless cases with most satisfactory and beneficial results, we have no hesitation in offering it to the public as the most certain, rapid, and effectual remedy for all Sores and Ulcers, no matter of how long standing, for Burns, Cuts, Wounds, and every ABRASION of SKIN or FLESH, and for Skin diseases generally.

Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

JOHN F. HENRY, Sole Prop'r,
NO. 2 COLLEGE PLACE, New York

DIARIES!
DIARIES!
DIARIES!
1870!
1870!

Our stock of Diaries is now complete, ranging in price from 35 cents to $2.75. Mailed upon receipt of price. State the number of days to a page and we will fill order same day received.

JOSEPH HORNER,
No. 129 *Smithfield Street*,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

VALUABLE FARM AND MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE—Situated in Hanover township, Washington county, at Hanlin's Station, Panhandle Railroad. Farm contains 100 acres, 70 of which is cleared and under fence; coal under 50 acres, 5 feet vein; pit open. On which is erected a first class Flouring Mill, with two run of burrs, and with all the new improvements found in a first-class mill; now in full operation. Also a neat Cottage House of 6 rooms. Tenant House and large Barn, 30 by 50. Also, a handsome young Orchard bearing; the with stabling, a young Orchard bearing; the farm is well watered; located in a rich grain growing county. For terms and price, apply to B. McLAIN & CO., 104 Fourth avenue.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK
OF
Ladies' and Misses Furs,
Lace Collars,
Lace and Embroidered Handkerchiefs,
Broche Scarfs,
Plaid and Striped Scarfs,
Ladies' and Children's Woolen Hoods,
Ladies' Gloves and Hose,
Misses and Children's Gloves and Hose,
Ladies' Fancy Bags and Satchels,
Misses Hats,
Ribbons, Flowers and Plumes,
Embroidered and Hamburg Edgings,
Ladies' and Misses Underwear,
Men's and Boys' Underwear,
Men's and Boys' Gloves and Socks,
Ladies' Long & Square Plaid Shawls,
Ladies' Long & Square Strip'd Shawls,
Misses Shawls, Breakfast Shawls and Sontags,

AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S.
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

JUST OPENED
BY
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.
Woolen Goods,
SCARFS, HOODS, SACQUES,
MITTS, SHAWLS, LEGGINGS,
and WRISTLETS.

HOSIERY.
All sizes and qualities WOOL AND MERINO RIBBED BALMORAL.
TARTAN AND FANCY STRIPED,
FLEECED COTTON.
GENTS' WOOL AND MERINO ½ HOSE.

SHAKER KNIT SOCKS.
GLOVES,
REAL BUCK GLOVES AND MITTS.
FUR TOPPED K.D.
WOOL KNIT GLOVES AND MITTS.
CLOTH, BEAVER LINED & SILK GLOVES.
GENTS' DRIVING GLOVES.
LADIES', MISSES AND BOYS' GLOVES of all kinds.

AT LOWEST PRICES.
Wholesale Rooms up Stairs.
77 and 79 MARKET STREET.

WOOLEN GOODS,
Hand Knit Shawls,
SACQUES and HOODS.
Hosiery and Gloves, to suit all.
A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF
BLACK SILK FRINGES.
ROMAN FRINGES, all styles & colors.
Cashmere Scarfs,
Lace Collars,
Lace Handkerchiefs,
Linen Collars,
Embroiderles,
Buttons,
Ribbons, etc.
We are now offering our stock of
ARAB SHAWLS at Half Price.
GOOD SHADES OF
*Blue and Green Kid Gloves

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,
NO. 90 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000
Stockholders Individually Liable.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. S. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. H. Leech, John Floyd,
John M. Murtland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.
This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.
jn10-43

GOLD,
SILVER AND COUPONS,
Bought at Highest Prices.
PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,
Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,
BANKERS.
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.
☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Nov. 27, 1869.

The declining tendency of gold below 125 has attracted a great deal of attention among those who regarded 125 as the lowest point gold would likely touch before the meeting of Congress, and before a very considerable reaction would take place. When we consider, however, that everybody who has an interest in the rapid decline of gold has contributed his wright to force down the premium to its lowest point, we must soon look for a reactionary move ment, even if only for speculative purposes. One thing, however, should not be lost right of, that is that not only the whole population, every commercial interest and the speculators themselves have joined in bringing all their power into play to lead us by the the most direct road to an early resumption.

The power of the combination and what is worse, the prestige of the leaders, is gone by the great fiasco they made in September last, and the losses they have sustained.

Government bonds are gradually yielding under large sales by former investors, and by speculators who look upon the movement towards specie payments as a sign of lower currency quotations for bonds. Better and more remunerative investments are also tempting many to sell out their bonds and await lower quotations.

Stocks are strong under easy money, but present prices are untenable, although higher quotations may ensue for the immediate future.

Money in the open market commands from 12 to 15 per cent. under a dull and unprofitable business.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 124; Silver, 120; Eighty-one's, 116¾; Five Twenties, 1862, 113¾; do 1864, 111¾; do 1865, 112¾; do 1865, Consols, 114½; do 1867, 114¾; do 1868, 114¾; Ten Forties, 107½; Adams Express Company 57½; Merchants Union Express, 94½; American Express Company, 95½; American Express Company, 35; Western Union Telegraph, 74½; Reading, 99; New York Central, 74; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87½; Ohio & Mississippi, 29½; Michigan Southern, 88; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 86; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 104½; Chicago & North Western, 75½; Chicago & North Western Preferred 89; Erie, 28.

EXCHANGE.

	Large.	Small.
London, per £	$9,23	$6,50
Paris, per franc	25	26
Antwerp, per franc	93	94
Frankfort, florins	53½	55

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, November 27, 1869.

Money easy, 5@7 per cent. on call. Bank statement favorable; excess over legal reserve increased one million and a half; loans, $202,629,474; decrease, $380,554; specie, $29,687,896; increase $1,765,825; circulation, $34,155,838; decrease, $136,795; legal tenders, $48,181,-880; decrease, $273,231; sterling quiet, 8½@9.

Gold lower; opened at 125, and under increased pressure to sell fell to 123¾, closing 124¼. Carrying rates 4@7 per cent. Clearances, $17,750,000. Exports during the week $161,704.

Government's are lower and heavy. Coupons of '81, 116¾@116¾, do. '62 113½@113¾; do. '64, 111¾@112; do. '65, 112¼@112¾; do. new, 114¼@114½; do. '68, 114¼@114½; 10 10's, 107@107½; currency-sixes, 107½@107¾.

State bonds active; North Carolina special tax sold at 57 to 57½; Tennessees were but rest steady. Missouris, 91; old Tennessees, 55½; new, 56¾; old North Caro inas, 40½; new, 27¼; special tax 29¾.

Railroad and Other Stocks—Active and strong on western shares, and dull on Vanderbilt's roads. Canton, 54½; Cumberland, 9½; Western Union Telegraph, 74½; Quicksilver, 14; Mariposa, 7¾; do. preferred, 16½; Hartford and Erie, 10; Adams Express, 57½; Wells Fargo, 17¾; American, 35½; United States, 52¾; Pacific Mail, 72½; New York Central, 174½; Consolidated, 88; Scrip, 78; Harlem, 131; Hudson, 125; Reading, 99½; Michigan Central, 120; Mi h gan Southe n, 88¾; Illinois Central, 137; Pittsburgh, 86¼; Northwestern, 75¾; do. preferred, 89; Cleveland Columbus and Indiana Central, 32; Rock Is and, 105½; St. Paul, 68½; do preferred, 84; Wabash, 54½; do. preferred, 75½; Fort Wayne, 87½; Terre Haute, 26; do. preferred, 55; Chicago and Alton, 148¾; Ohio and Mississippi, 29¾; St. Jo preferred, 105.

Mining Shares. Boston prices—Calumet, 54; Franklin, 8; Heckla, 80. Imports for the week—dry goods, $1,168,847; general merchandise, $8,313,350.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 27, 1869.

REVIEW FOR THE WEEK.

The excitement which has been the leading characteristic of the oil market for several weeks past, has abated somewhat, though the trade is still considerably agitated, and is likely to continue so during the balance of the year. The sales have been much larger this week, mainly Crude, aggregating over seventy thousand barrels, while the operations in Refined have again been light. Compared with last week refined has declined very materially, and Crude, having sellers' options this year, is also lower, and at the close to-day the market was very dull and very weak, with but few buyers even at concessions.

We do not like to complain of the Pennsylvania Company, as it has done more for the oil trade of Pittsburgh this year than ever before, probably, in the history of the trade, and, we might say, more than was generally expected, but the course of that corporation in receiving refined oil through from Cleveland to Philadelphia at the same rate that is charged from Pittsburgh, is certainly, to say the least, unjust and unfair. We are glad to see the Central securing the transportation of the Cleveland oil, but as Cleveland is some 150 miles west of here, it follows that Cleveland should pay more or Pittsburgh less, than the present rate, it makes little or no difference which. We can hardly believe that it is the intention of this corporation to discriminate against Pittsburgh in favor of Cleveland, yet such is the case, as the matter now stands.

Receipts crude this week, 25,024 last week, 18,539; January 1st to date, 821,494; same time in 1868, 1,025,632. Exports refined this week, 20,471; last week, 11,558; January 1st to date, 549,948; same time last year, 651,590. Sales this week, 56,500 bbls crude, 1,000 refined; last week, 6,500 bbls crude, and 7,000 refined. As will be seen from the above statistics, we are largely behind the same time last year, and this year is so nearly out that there is no chance to make it up.

CRUDE.

The crude market is dull and unchanged. Seller options this year still commands 16¾, and this seems to be about the only delivery that can be sold. Spot oil is dull and neglected, with a small sale at 15½, and December is reported as having been sold at 16¾. Sale 1,000 bbls seller this year at 16¾, and 2,000 seller January to June at 14½. Private advices report the market very dull above, and drooping.

REFINED.

Not a single sale reported—market very dull and prices lower. November closed at 32 bid and 32½ asked; December is quoted down to 33½. Lines for next year, in the absence of sales, may also be quoted lower and very dull. Indeed there seems to be a disposition manifested by operators generally to do just as little as possible until matters become more settled.

RECEIPTS FOR CRUDE BY A. V. R. R.

Brilliant Oil Works 960, on account Lockhart, F. & Co; Waring, King & Co; 160, on account Mawhinney Bro; A. B. Mills 80, on account W. Bartie; Brilliant Oil Works 498, on account Fisher Bro; Brilliant Oil Works 80, on account G. S. Thomas; Jas. Wilkins 80, on account McDonough & Co; Eagle Oil Works 80, on account B. S. Dravo and; Union Ref. Co. 160, on account Owston & Sowers; same 240, on account Fisher Bro; Kirkpatrick & Lyons 80, on account same.

Total..... 2,658 bbls

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co. 560 bbls ref. oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philia.

Liberty Oil Works 567 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Keystone Oil Works 100 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Forsyth & Bro., 416 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

B. W. Morgan & Co., 204 bbls ref. oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

McKelvy Bros., 535 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan Bro., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L. & S. 150 bbls ref. oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & Co., 262 bbls oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Montzheimer, Koehler & Co. 200 bbls ref. to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

H. Koehler & Co., 100 barrels ref. oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Total..... 5,034 bbls

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Hutchinson Oil & Refining Co. 159 bbls ref. to Warden, Frew & Co., Phila.

Fleming & Co., 454 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Total shipments..... 613

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY WEST PENN R. R

Mentzer, H. & Co; 215 bbls refined to Waring King & Co., Phila.

Holdship & Co., 120 bbls refined oil to Waring King & Co., Phila.

Offerle 108 bbls refined to C Lennig Philadelphia.

Total..... 475 bbls.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, November 27, 1869.

Business, generally, has been very quiet during the past week, but with a resumption of navigation, of which there is a very good prospect at present, and an easing up in money matters, the indications for an improvement are more encouraging than for some time past. Moreover, the fact that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has promised to discontinue the discrimination which has so long existed against this city, and to place our merchants on an equal footing with western shippers over that road; this, too, will tend very materially to improve trade here, and will enable our merchants to build up an eastern business, of which they have been heretofore deprived.

APPLES—Dull with a supply largely in excess of the demand, but prices are unchanged—we can report regular sales at $2,50@3,50 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 80@85.

BUTTER—Is quiet with a supply fully up to the demand, prime roll may be quoted at 50@55, and choice at 58.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 12@13 cts.

BEANS—Steady at $2,50@3.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Sales; 4¼@4½ cts.

CHESTNUTS—Dull; $4,50@5.

CRANBERRIES—Sales at $12@16 per bbl. as to quality and condition.

CARBON OIL—Firm but unchanged; standard brands may be quoted in a jobbing way at 31@31½.

CIDER—Sales all the way from $5 to $9 per bbl.

CHEESE—Is quoted from 17 to 18 for Western Reserve; 19 for Factory; 20 for Ohio and 21 for New York Goshen.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet and unchanged. Apples 7@8c. Peaches 9@10 for quarters, and 12@12½ for halves. Blackberries 15@16.

DRESSED HOGS—Sales at 12@13.

EGGS—Fresh packed at 38.

FEATHERS—In better demand and higher, and we now quote at 85@90 to the trade and the usual advance for small lots in store.

FLOUR—There is a moderate local demand, but prices are unchanged. We continue to quote winter wheat flours at $5,75@6,25, and spring wheat brands at $5,50@6. Rye flour $5,50@5,75.

GRAIN—Wheat is in steady demand at $1,45@1,48 for good to prime Red. Sales of new Corn at 70@75 and old at 90@95, and the latter is scarce. Oats steady but unchanged—47 on wharf and track and 48@50 in store. Rye is unsettled, and may be fairly quoted at 95@$1, with but few cash buyers at or near 95. Barley is dull and nominal—quoted at $1,00@$1,10, and Canada at $1,15@1,20.

HAY—Sales at Allegheny Diamond Scales at $14@22 per ton.

HUSKS—Sales at 3 cents per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $6,00@6,50 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2,25 per bbl.

ONIONS—Sales at $2,50@3,00 per bbl. the outside figure for choice.

LARD—Is firmer and tending upward, prime new kettle rendered being quoted at 18¾@19.

LARD OIL—Firm at $1,45@1,48 for Extra No. 1.

POULTRY—In good supply and very dull. Dressed Chickens 55@60 cts. per pair, and dressed Turkeys, 16@17 cts. per pound.

POTATOES—In fair demand with sales by the car load at 55, for prime Lake Shores.

PEANUTS—Sales at 10 cts.

PEAS—Dull; $2,50 per bushel.

SEEDS—Clover seed is quoted at $7@8, and considerable offering. Flaxseed, it is said, cannot be sold to the mills above $2,30. No movement in Timothy seed.

SALT—Allegheny river brands quoted at $2 for small lots in store.

STRAW—Sales at $12 per ton.

WHISKY—A shade easier. Highwines, $1,05; Common Rectified $1,05; and Proof, do, $1,15.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, November 27.—Cotton firmer, closing quiet; sales of 3,900 bales at 25¾c for middling upland. Flour: receipts of 27,500 bbls; 10@15c lower; fair demand, part for export and speculation; sales of 15,000 bbls at $4,75@5,10 for superfine State western, $6 for western, $6,25@6,50 for good choice wheat extra, $5,50@6,30 for R. H. O., $6@6,25 for extra St. Louis, $6,50@7 for good choice do., closing firm for low grades. Rye flour quiet; sales of 300 bbls at $4,90@6. Corn meal quiet. Whisky heavy; sales of 300 bbls western at $1,06@1,07½ free, closing at inside price. Wheat: receipts of 7,342 bush: 1@2c better; moderate demand; limited speculative demand; sales of 85,000 bush at $1,10 for rejected spring, $1,20@1,30 for No. 2 spring, $1,35 for No. 1 do, $1,33@1,38 for inferior to fair winter red and amber western, $1,29 for very common do. Rye dull; sales of 2,000 bush western at $1,05. Barley quiet; sales of 13,000 bush at $1,05 for two-rowed State, $1,25@1,27 for Canada West. Barley malt dull. Corn: receipts of 59,682 bush; less active and scarcely so firm; sales of 41,000 bush at $1,01@1,09 for uns und mixed western, $1,09@1,10½ for sound do. Receipts of oats, 30,355. Oats firm, but less active, with sales of 52,000 bus at 65@66c for western and 68c—latter very choice. Rice quiet, with sales of 20 tierces Carolina at 6¾@7¼c. Coffee moderately active, with sales 600 lis Rio on private terms. Sugar quiet, with sales of 400 hhds at 11@11¾c. Cuba molasses dull. Hops quiet at 20@28c. American petroleum 20½@20½c for crude, and 33@33½c for refined. Coal quiet.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 27.—Cotton quiet; middling 23¼c. Flour steady; extra family $5,25. Leaf Tobacco a shade weaker; sales of 48 hhds, at $8 for lugs and $15,75 for manufacturing leaf. Whisky declined to 98c.

PHILADELPHIA, November 27.—Flour firmer, with sales of extra at $5,37½@5,50. Corn steady; mixed western $1,09@11. Oats unchanged. Provisions, small business. Whisky advanced to $1,10@11.

ST. LOUIS, November 27.—Tobacco is steady and firm, and no fine qualities on the market. Cotton quiet. Cattle in light demand; average rates 2½@5½c gross.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 26.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat; sales of choice at $1,50. Legal Tenders 80.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The market is inactive and prices are without material alteration, the only changes of importance being a reduction in the price of Canostoga H Brown Cottons from 11 to 10½c, Harrisburg O do. from 12 to 11½c, and Harrisburg H do. from 11 to 10½c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, November 27.—5 bbls whisky, W Sedden; 17 do do, John Seifreth; 200 kgs soda, Penna Salt Co; 3 hhds tobacco, A Schaub; 3 cks shoulders, 3 tcs do, F Sellers & Co; 25 bales cotton, A O France; 8 hhds tobacco, W & D Rinehart; 8 bales cotton, Holmes, Bell & Co; 260 half bbls herring, Jas Connor; 1 car grain, 27 sks barley, F Shield; 2 cars staves, Hastings, & Davis; 2 do do, J Painter & Co; 2 bgs flaxseed, Heard & Metzgar; 34 do whisky, McGinnis & Hood; 2 bbls tallow, W Flaccus & Son; 24 bgs rags, R Christy; 4 bbls eggs, W H Graff & Co; 33 bgs barley, Sam'l Hood; 25 do do, Meanor & Harper; 137 sks oats, 58 do wheat, 25 do corn, P Duff & Son; 3 cars barley, Gilmore, Straub & Co; 25 bgs wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 30 do oats, Robb & Herron; 21 bbls highwines, S H Watson; 25 do do, Shipton & Wallace; 25 do do, Wm Millar & Co; 75 pkgs lard, Dalzells & Townsend; 3 do do, 25 do soap, Jos Dorrington; 15 bbls hominy, Vangorder & Shepard; 10 do do, J H Lippincott; 25 do do, Watt, Lang & Co; 1 car wheat, C W Rumgorder; 50 tcs lard, W H Hays & Son; 1 car millfeed, Geo Stewart; 15 bbls whisky, J Seifreth; 7 do do, N Grosser.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD November 27.—2 cars ore, Zug & Co; 2 cars c ore, Brady's Bend Iron Co; 3 do w do, Bryan & Caughey; 2 cars iron ore, J Resmer; 6 cars billetts, J W Porter; 2 do 1 s ore, J Wood & Co; 1 do do, McKnight, P & Co; 2 do do, Rees, Graff & Dull; 1 do do, Brown & Co; 2 cars barley, J Rhodes, 1 do lumber, R A Clark & Co; 100 bbls apples, Ripley & Co; 52 bbls oil, J Spear; 1 car grain 134 bbls apples, P Duff & Son; 1 car potatoes, 16 bbls cider, 62 do apples, Voight, M & Co; 16 bbls beer, J Kessler; 50 bbls flour, H Schnellack; 6 bbls tallow, Vangorder & S; 3 bbls d cherries, W H Graff & Co; 47 tuns butter, 25 bbls cider, H Rea Jr; 10 bbls apples, J M Montgomery; 7 rolls leather, D Chestnut & Co; 30 bbls chairs, T B Young & Co; 168 do do, 27 do rockers, Bedford Chair Co; 3 bbls cider, D W Turner; 70 bbls cement, Geo Morton; 20 kgs rivets, Lewis, Oliver & Co; 3 bbls cider, H Riddle; 2 do do, Day & Co; 2 do do, S Devol; 55 bbls apples, J A. Gerard.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, November 27.—3 cars fertilizer, Seward & Emerson; 2 bals broom corn, W S Hubley; 2 bbls alcohol, Harris & Ewing; 5 do do, 5 do spirits, McCullough & Co; 100 green salted hides, G N Hoffstott; 4 bxs shoulders, 40 bbls oil, 110 pkgs lard, J H Parker; 1 car middlings, H Schnellack; 100 bbls flour, Schomaker & L; 79 sks wheat, St. Paul's Monastry; 5 kgs white lead, W R Boggs & Co, 45 bales cotton, Kennedy; Childs & Co; 100 bbls flour, Seghmyer & V; 347 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 50 do do, E Hazleton; 40 do do, S P Shriver; 25 do do, Jenkins Bro; 30 doz brooms, W M Gormly; 30 hides, G N Hoffstott; 13 bdls broom handles, W Mardorf; 25 bbls flour, Graham & Marshall; 100 sks. 25 bbls flour, Schomaker & L; 1 car barley, J Gangwich.

ALLEGHENY STATION November 27.—4 cars metal, Graff, Bennett & Co; 1 car barley, Smith & Co; 3 do metal, Lindsay & McCutcheon; 5 green hides, Graham & Spanger; 218 bgs oats, 21 Knox & Son; 1 car lime, Simon Drum; 22 bales cotton, Kennedy, Childs & Co; 1 car clay, Pgh Forge & Iron Co; 200 bbls flour, Geo Stewart; 100 sks bran, M Steel & Son; 2 cks cheese, J Baldinger; 2 do do, B Jenny; 27 sks flaxseed, M B Snydam; 110 sks corn, Rose & Ewing.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, November 27.—62 cars coal, Kier, Foster & Kier; 43 do do, Armstrong, Dickson & Co; 18 do do, Coleman, Rahm & Co; 3 bbls vinegar, Paul & Gibson; 2 bxs butter, 1 do poultry, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 3 pkgs chesnuts, 4 sks rags, Little & Baird; 51 bgs oats, Graham & Marshall.

RIVER NEWS.

The river was rising slowly yesterday, with four feet eight inches in the channel by the Monongahela marks at 2 P. M. Weather mild, clear and pleasant.

No arrivals. The Maggie Hays from Cincinnati, and Julia No. 2, from Zanesville are due here this morning. The Glasgow, also, will probably get in today.

The Belle arrived and departed on Saturday for Parkersburg.

The Sallie arrived at Louisville on Friday.

The Mollie Ebert, Capt. G. W. Ebert, takes her departure for Cincinnati today, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind. The Mollie may be regarded as a permanent institution in Pittsburgh and Cincinnati trade. Capt. Standish Peppard will be found in the office.

—Capt. John Greenough is in New York.

—The Camelia was at Louisville on Thursday,

—Alabama River was high and rising rapidly at Montgomery on Saturday.

—The Argosy was advertised for Pittsburgh in the Cincinnati papers of Friday.

—As will be seen by card, the Glasgow, Capt. Andrew Robinson, is up for Nashville.

—The Messenger, Capt. Jesse Dean, with John Fisher in the office, will leave for New Orleans forthwith.

—The Glasgow left Cincinnati for Pittsburgh on Wednesday. Thomas Morris and Thomas Javens are her pilots.

—The new W. S. Pike made a trial trip at Louisville, Thursday. She was built for the New Orleans and Baton Rouge trade.

—Mr. Van Sant proposes to furnish the greater amount of the capital required to build a marine railway at Dubuque.

—The Sallie arrived at Cincinnati on Thursday, and left for Louisville the same night. She will reload at Louisville for Pittsburgh.

—The high headed Glendale, Capt. J. M. Hare, with the votran Capt. J. Mollon in the office, is announced to take her departure for St. Louis to-day.

—Col. Bart G. Lasper, an old and well-known steamboat clerk and Captain, died suddenly on his plantation in Mississippi, on the 16 inst., of pneumonia.

—It was the Kenton, and not the Lorena, that bursted her supply pipe thirty miles above New Orleans, and was obliged to return to that city for repairs.

—The owners of the steamer Des Arc have entered suit for $600 at Memphis, against the Medill for two and a half hours' time in pulling her off the bar in Council Bend.

—The Ida Stockdale, Captain J. W. Jacobs, left New Orleans for Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and way landings on the 24th inst., at 5 P. M. Mr. W. C. Aken has charge of the office.

—Wm. P. Dunlap, an old and well-known steamboat clerk, died at his residence in Louisville, after an illness of some ten days. He was about forty five years of age, and leaves a wife and six children.

—The Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, otherwise the St. Louis Barge Company, has contracted to bring up from New Orleans next spring 10,000 tons of railroad iron for the South Pacific Railroad.

—The steamer Only Chance, sunk in the Arkansas river, was owned at St. Louis by Capt. Gonzalles and Mr. Leaman, her clerk, and valued at $10,000; insured for $6,000. She was under charter to McDowell & Co., Little Rock.

—Joseph F. Banfield, of Chicago—not Capt. Joe Banfill, of Memphis—is the party who o—mes in possession of $37,500 by the death of Louis C. Jones, recently at St. Paul. Mr. Bonfield is at present in St. Paul probating Jones' will.

—The Tom Jasper and barge on route from St. Paul to St. Louis, struck one of her barges against a pier of the quincy bridge, causing the aforesaid barge to sink immediately. It was laden with barley, and the loss will be pretty heavy. A dispatch from Quincy gives some hope of the barge being raised.

—We learn that the little towboat Ariel, belonging to the Northwestern Union Packet Company, sunk near Clinton, Monday morning, in twenty three feet of water. She was a small vessel, used exclusively for towing freight and wheat barges. The reports received here did not indicate that any lives were lost. She was cut down by the ice.

Capt. D. DeHaven, who for several years been engaged in building a wonderful steamboat, and is intimately connected with a widely-heralded company known by some such high sounding title as the "Mississippi Valley Navigation Company," was in Madison, last Tuesday. His theories may all be very good, but it seems to us that the work lags. So says the Cincinnati *Gazette*.

—A St. Louis telegram under date of Thursday says: The steamer Mollie Able was sold to-day by D. B. Pierce, of this city, and Hemming & Pierce, New York, to Southwell & Powell, T. Laveille and John N. Bofinger. The price has not transpired, but is supposed to be fifty thousand dollars. One half the Minnie, owned by Captain John Doyle and A. M. Ohenlauder, was sold to M. J. Ryan for $5,500.

RIVER PACKETS.

EVANSVILLE AND NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE PACKET.—FOR EVANSVILLE CLARKSVILLE AND NASHVILLE—The steamer GLASGOW....., Capt. ANDY ROBINSON, JR., Wm. Dravo, 1 clerk, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on WEDNESDAY, December 1st.

For freight or passage, apply on board or to JAMES COLLINS, Agents.

N. B.—The Glasgow will remain in the trade during navigation. no29

MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

FOR CINCINNATI and LOUISVILLE.—The fine passenger steamer MOLLIE EBERT,.....Capt. G. W. EBERT, Clerk S. Peppard, will leave for the above and intermediate ports on MONDAY, 29th inst. For freight or passage apply on board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, JAMES COLLINS, Agents.

ST. LOUIS, EVANSVILLE & CAIRO.

FOR ST. LOUIS, EVANSVILLE AND CAIRO.—The splendid passenger steamer ALENDALE.....J. M. HARE, Commander, James Mc Jan, Clerk, will leave as announced above, on TUESDAY, Nov. 30th, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to no29 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.—The fine steamer MESSENGER.....Capt. JESSE DEAN, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports TH S DAY, Nov. 29, at 12 M. For freight or passage apply on board or to no29 GIBRIER & SWEET.

KEYSTONE POTTERY.

S. M. KIER & CO.,
Manufacturers of
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS, a remedy with cure Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, if taken according to directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the liver and put it to work; then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens into the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary Consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To do this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be used, in order to cleanse the stomach and liver, s. that the Pulmonic Syrup and the food will make good blood.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, remove a all obstructions, relax the ducts of the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved. The stools will show what the Pills can do; nothing has ever been invented except calomel (a deadly poison, which is very dangerous to use unless with great care,) that will unlock the gall bladder and set in the secretions of the liver like Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Liver complaint is one of the most prominent causes of Consumption.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative, and the alkali in the Seaweed, which this preparation is made of, exhibits the stomach to throw out the gastric juice to dissolve the food with the Pulmonic Syrup, and it is made into good blood without fermentation or souring in the stomach.

The great reason why physicians do not cure Consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicine to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop night sweats, sleepless fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies.

Dr. Schenck, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills or fever. Remove the cause, and they will all stop of their own accord. None can be cured of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Ulcerated Stomach, Canker, Ulcerated Throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.

If a person has consumption, of course the lungs in some way are diseased, either tubercles, bronchial irritation, pleura adhesion, or the lung tissues are in a state of inflammation and fast decaying. In such cases what must be done? It is clear that the lungs must be healed, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now the only chance is to take Dr. Schenck's three medicines, which will bring up a tone to the stomach, the patient will begin to want food, it will digest easily and make good blood, and the patient begins to gain in flesh, and as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs commence to heal up, and the patient gets fat and well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

When there is no lung disease and only Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, Dr. Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are sufficient, without the Pulmonic Syrup. Take the Mandrake Pills freely in all bilious complaints, as they act perfectly harmless.

Dr. Schenck, who has enjoyed uninterrupted health for many years past, and now weighs 245 pounds, was reduced away to a mere skeleton, in the very last stages of Pulmonary Consumption, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless and incurable. He was induced also to try, and was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery many thousands similarly afflicted have used them, with like success. Full directions accompany each bottle, making it unnecessary for any one to personally see Dr. Schenck, unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his office in Philadelphia every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every other Tuesday, and at No. 38 Hanover street, Boston, every other Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer he charges $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Prices: the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic in each $1,50 per bottle, or $7,50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists. my19:51-d&F

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☞ MANHOOD: HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED—Just Published, in a sealed envelope, price six cents, A LECTURE ON THE NATURAL TREATMENT, and Radical Cure of Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Impotency, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c., by ROBT. J. CULVERWELL, M.D., author of the "Book of Man," &c. 1 book in Thousands of Sufferers ☞ Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, New York. Post Office Box 4586. Also, Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. dF

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☞ THE HEALING POOL.—ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN who have fallen into the vice of SELF-ABUSE, sent in sealed letter envelope, free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Penna. no23:m-th-F

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ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from Rust.
These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patent by Superheated Steam in Vacuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, free from gum, acrid matter, and being light colored, stand a high temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and are in constant use on many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined and barrels left at the WOOD STREET Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

STEAMSHIPS.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.
The Steamship "Yazoo,"
Of "Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Line," 1350 tons register, will sail from Philadelphia for New Orleans on
Thursday, December 2d, at 8 A. M.
Through rates of freight from Pittsburgh can be obtained from
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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE GAZETTE is *furnished in the city for six days of the week for 15 cents per week; by mail,* $8 *per annum;* 3 *mos.,* $2.

Mayor Drum had four common cases before him yesterday morning. All paid fines.

Pittsburgh Councils will hold a regular meeting this afternoon, at the usual place.

Very Drunk.—A middle-aged woman, well dressed, was arrested on Penn street, between eleven and twelve o'clock yesterday evening, in a beastly state of intoxication. She was confined in the lockup.

Fire.—A stable belonging to Mr. J. W. Meeks, at Fair Oaks, on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. W., was destroyed by fire about five o'clock Saturday evening. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Fined.—John Barry and John Miller, printers, formerly employed at the *Dispatch* office were arrested Saturday evening while trying to to enter the office, and were taken to the lock up. They were fined $10 and costs each for disorderly conduct.

Mayor's Court.—There were forty victims before the Mayor yesterday morning. Eighteen were charged with disorderly conduct, twenty with drunkenness and two with vagrancy. Twenty-two paid fines, thirteen were committed and five were discharged.

The Emigrant's Death.—Saturday morning Coronor Clawson held an inquest on the body of the German emigrant Fredoliom Zoille, who died suddenly, the particulars of which were given in Saturday's paper. The jury returned a verdict of death from apoplexy.

Hand Crushed.—John Riley, a workman employed at the Sligo Iron Mills, while engaged on Saturday in putting a "thooner" in the squeezer, had his right hand caught and terribly crushed. He was removed to his residence in South Pittsburgh, where he received medical attention.

Disorderly.—John P. Smithwick was arrested at the instance of his wife, and taken to the lock-up yesterday. She states that he beats and abuses her, and that he threatened to kill her. He was locked up, and the wife directed to appear before the Mayor this morning and make information against him.

Fast Living.—In this age of luxurious living, late suppers and rich food produce painful eruptions upon the skin by overheating it, especially during hot weather. You can prevent this and keep it cool, soft and white, by using Milk of Violets. The effect of its use is truly wonderful. Sold by Druggists and fancy goods dealers.

Tore Down His Gate.—Saturday morning Frederick Bluissaurs made information, before Alderman Eggers, of Allegheny, charging Michael Hiass with malicious mischief, the alleged offense consisting in tearing down a gate leading to deponent's premises. The parties reside in the Eighth ward. The Alderman issued a warrant for defendant's arrest.

Alleged Wholesale Perjury.—Information was made Saturday before Alderman Arent, by Henry Rothe against Julius Gross, wife and daughter, charging them with perjury. The offense consisted in swearing falsely in a case before Alderman Mullen, in which the possession of certain garret chamber in a dwelling in the Third ward was in dispute. Warrant issued.

Insane.—A woman, purporting to be Margaret Kinney, wife of David Kinney, of Freeport, Ill., who is evidently insane, was arrested at the Union Depot by Officer Wilson, and taken to the lock-up for safe keeping. She states that she is the mother of seven children, but cannot tell where they reside. Her husband, she says, abandoned her several months since, and she was on her way to New York to her friends.

City Improved Property at Auction.—See McIlwaine's auction advertisement for particulars of the No. 95 Water street warehouse, No. 205 Liberty street warehouse, No. 337 Liberty street warehouse, and 299 Penn street dwelling, to be sold to-morrow evening, on second floor of McIlwaine's auction rooms, 106 Smithfield street. There are all very valuable properties, and such as seldom offer at public or private sale.

Savage Threat.—Philip Schauer, Saturday, appeared before Alderman Taylor and complained that Wm. Laying had "went at him with a shovel and threatened to put a horse's head on him." This strange vindictive and solemnly portentous threat alarmed Philip to such a degree that he could not rest before seeking legal protection. The parties are engaged at the Fort Pitt foundry. The police are looking for the accused.

Threw a Brick.—Yesterday afternoon Jacob Eyler was pursuing a circuitous course along Chestnut street, Allegheny, when his attention was attracted to a youth on the opposite side of the thoroughfare who seemed to be an amused spectator of Jacob's proceedings. Jacob glanced at the young man and a second after threw a brick across at the offender's head. It missed the mark, and immediately fell into the hands of the police and spent the remainder of the day and last evening in the lock-up.

In the Wrong hands.—Conrad Eberhardt, made information before Alderman Eggers Saturday afternoon, against James Lude, charging him with receiving. The deponent alleges he observed in the hands of Lude a gold headed cane, which he feels certain is the property of Rev. H. Muhlingberg, it having been presented to that gentleman by members of his congregation. The deponent further alleges he believes Lude to have unlawfully obtained the "walking stick". The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

Sneak Thieves About.

A bold sneak thieving operation occurred in Allegheny Saturday morning. The residence of Mr. Armstrong, a painter, on Mill alley, near Alderman Bailey's office, was the scene. Mrs. Armstrong had been called into the next house by the death of a little child, and in the excitement she left the front door open, as she went out. In about ten minutes she returned, and found that a dress jwith her pocket book, containing over twenty-eight dollars, had been stolen from the sitting room. The thief seems to have been acquainted with the house, and managed the job quickly. There is no clue.

Caught a Tartar.

Peter Guldner made information before the Mayor Saturday morning, charging Ella Oyler with the larceny of $47. He alleges that he was accosted on the street by the accused and induced to accompany her to her residence on Virgin alley, and while there he alleges she stole his pocket book and money. Ella was arrested, and, after a hearing, committed to jail in default of bail for her appearance at court. She subsequently procured the required bail, and made information before the Mayor charging Guldner with *forcer, et cet*, who in turn was arrested, and, being unable to procure bail, was committed to jail for trial.

A Misunderstanding.

Three Germans, neither of whom could speak the English language, and an Irishman, who could not understand German, were arrested on Penn street, in the Twelfth ward, Saturday night, while engaged in a fight. They were taken to the Twelfth ward Station House and kept over night and yesterday morning were brought before the Mayor for a hearing. On examination it was discovered that the Irishman had accosted the Germans on the street and asked them a civil question which they did not answer intelligently, whereupon he undertook to whip the entire party, and had commenced the job when the police interfered. The Fenian was fined twenty dollars and costs, and in default was sent up for twenty days.

A Dogged Assault.

Yesterday afternoon about four o'clock, officer Weiderkonid was walking along Wood street, when a large mastiff, belonging to Mr. J. R. Weldon, attacked him, tearing his pantaloons. The official was enraged thereat and proceeded to the Mayor's office, where he procured a seven shooter of the most immense proportions. Coming back to the scene of the attack, breathing vengeance on the *canis*, he arrived just in time to witness the last wag of its tail as it disappeared inside the store room. The officer, not to be cheated out of his revenge, attempted to force an entrance. He failed in this, but succeeded in creating a sensation and attracting a large crowd about the premises. The excitement calmed down, however, in a short time after it was discovered that the object of official wrath was beyond reach.

TELEGRAPH IMBROGLIO.

The Alleged Larceny of Associated Press Telegrams from the "Republic" Office —Hearing in the Case of C. J. Ferdinand—The Shoe on the Wrong Foot.—The Case Dismissed at the Costs of the Prosecutor.

Considerable interest has been manifested within a few days among our newspaper men in the controversy which has arisen from the exclusion of the *Republic* by the Western Associated Press. The *Republic* was charged with violation of contract in giving to the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph office dispatches received, through the Associated Press, over the Western Union line. That such dispatches were so disposed of by some one connected with the *Republic*, is not denied; but the proprietors of that paper, averring that it was done without their authority, by C. J. Ferdinand, Esq., lately in their employ as editor, instituted proceedings against him (as we have already announced) for larceny as bailee. The accused was duly arrested on Thursday last, and in default of bail committed for a hearing on Saturday.

Mr. Ferdinand protested his innocence of the charge, and alleged that he was to be made a scape-goat to cover up the wrong-doing of others. Interest was enlisted in his behalf, partly from the fact that he was a stranger in the city, without funds or friends, and during Friday it was determined by a number of local editors that he should be accorded a full and fair hearing.

At three o'clock Saturday afternoon, the time fixed for the hearing, the little office of Alderman McMasters presented an interesting scene. His magistracy was overwhilmed at finding himself in such "good company," (as he expressed himself) supported as he was on either hand by a full corps of reporters, while in his front were assembled representatives from all departments of newspaperdom, and attaches of the different telegraph companies, filling the room to its utmost capacity.

The prisoner, Mr. Ferdinand, was present, also the prosecutor, and the Alderman indicated his readiness to proceed with the hearing.

The prosecutor was represented by Hall Patterson and A. L. McCullough, Esqs., and the prisoner by J. D. Ramsey, John J. Case, W. A. Taylor and Hugh Duffy, Esqs.

After a little delay awaiting the arrival of a witness, Mr. Patterson called George W. Leonard.

Counsel for defense thought it in order first to examine the prosecutor.

Mr. Patterson claimed the privilege of trying their case in their own way.

Mr. Case demanded that Mr. Murphy, the prosecutor, be first placed on the stand.

Mr. Taylor said it was the defendant's right that he should be faced by his accuser before the case could proceed. The accuser must be "in court," and the accused could only know of his presence by his appearance on the witness stand.

Mr. Ramsey coincided in this view, and said the defense, unquestionably, had the right to cross-examine the prosecutor.

Alderman—The defense will be allowed such opportunity. I will not dictate to either counsel how they shall conduct their case.

Witness called for the reading of the information. It charged, in substance, that Chas. Jos Ferdinand did unlawfully take into his possession certain dispatches by telegraph, and other documents, received by the proprietors of the *Republic* newspaper from the Western Associated Press, and did unlawfully convert the same to his own private use, to the great detriment and damage of the proprietors of said newspaper, the damages amounting to $5,000.

Mr. Case—On those allegations we wish to cross-examine the prosecutor, before proceeding any further.

Alderman—You shall have the opportunity.

Mr. McCullough—The Commonwealth has the right to open the case.

Alderman—Certainly. Proceed.

George W. Leonard was again called and responded.

Mr. Ramsey—We desire that the prosecutor shall remain in court.

Mr. Patterson—Mr. Murphy will be in town for several days yet.

Mr. Leonard was sworn and testified—Am local reporter and outside business manager of the *Republic*. Know the defendant, Mr. Ferdinand; his position on the *Republic*. I did not know of my own knowledge.

Question—Do you know Mr. Murphy's position?

Objected to as irrelevant. Witness did not know defendant's position, and whether he knew anything about Mr. Murphy's was of no consequence in the case.

Mr. Patterson said the object of the question was to show, in connection with other evidence, that the defendant had acted without authority in converting the telegraph dispatches to his own use.

Mr. Ramsey objected to the gentleman arguing the case. Nothing as yet had been shown against the defendant.

The question was allowed.

Mr. Leonard—Mr. Murphy was the managing editor of the *Republic*; nothing went in the paper without his consent. He had the entire control of the establishment. We received dispatches from the Western Union Telegraph Company (Western Associated Press) and paid $34 85 per week for them. The dispatches were brought to the office by boys in the employ of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph office dispatches received, through the Associated Press, over the Western Union line. That such dispatches were so disposed of by some one connected with the *Republic*, is not denied; but the proprietors of that paper, averring that it was done without their authority, by C. J. Ferdinand, Esq., lately in their employ as editor, instituted proceedings against him (as we have already announced) for larceny as bailee. The accused was duly arrested on Thursday last, and in default of bail committed for a hearing on Saturday.

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